REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,593.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,783 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. O. Street, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1876.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, and on SATURDAY, the 19th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,992 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Madras	8
„ Cuttack	26	„ Coconada	10
„ Nanakel	28	„ Visagapatnam	11
„ Alleppy	30	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Tuticorin	Sept. 1	„ Callingapatam	12
„ Colombo	2	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Galle	3	„ False Point	13
„ Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

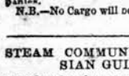
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



intercharging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat	30	„ Kuis	15
„ Bunder Abbas	Sept. 3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	3	„ Linga	20
„ Baharein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Bushire	5	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	7	„ Gwader	25
„ Mahomerah	7	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 8	Arrives BOMBAY	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. KOHISTAN, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subsitting Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRINACRIA, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton, Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	7th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Stewart	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2327	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL „ „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these the only fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CALLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, Military Square, No. 1, by order of Mr. Purshotumdas Vallabhdas, on account and risk of Vejeram Jeebhoy, the following Jewellery:—

1 Lady's gold chain with brooch.
1 Pair earrings with emerald drop and pearl.
1 Neck ornament set with precious stone.
1 Brooch set in white stones.

On account of the concern.

20 cases blue foolscap paper,
10 cases white foolscap paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade of the printing and publishing establishment known by the name of *Indian Statesman* at Sassoon Building.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, steam printing press, types, type cases, compositors tables, stools, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, at 2nd Koombarwada.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Tyabally Adumjee and estate and effect of the late Mahomedally Adumjee and by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Kurimbhoy Heerjee.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at 2nd Koombarwada in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing in measurement about 177 2-9th square yards, and assessed under No. 71, and bounded on the east by 2nd Koombarwada, on the west by the sweeper's passage and burial ground of Israel, on the north by the property of Miss Phillip, and on the south by the undermentioned property.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage or dwelling house, built thereon, situate at 2nd Koombarwada, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing in measurement about 181 7-9th square yards and assessed under No. 72, and bounded on the east by 2nd Koombarwada, on the west by the sweeper's passage and burial ground of Israel, on the north by the abovemen ioned property, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Mahomedbhoy.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876. MENESSE & Co.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Price Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND ORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
TEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they shou'd *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brand.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

MORENAS AND Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public that they can SUPPLY ICE at the RATE of FIVE ANNAS a POUND.

ICE CREAM GLASSES at double their present rates, i.e., EIGHT ANNAS for SMALL and ONE RUPEE for a LARGE GLASS.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 6	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 4	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 6	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 9 6	30	29 11 4	34	32 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 [illegible]	35	[illegible]

BOMBAY:

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA per quarter Cask, Rs. 250. SACCONE'S AMONTILLADO per dozen quarts, Rs. 27. Apply to W. J. Essai, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, SPACIOUS and AIRY RESIDENCES. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; liability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornsgham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Have just received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufacturers, Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Ellwood and Sons and Andre.*

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Black Silk, best quality	16 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt, best quality	12 8

LIGHT HATS,
FOR EVENING WEAR.

ELLESMERE—Black Stiff Felt, Medium, Square Crown, Wide and Narrow Brims	9 8
ELLESMERE—Light Fawn, the latest novelty, High Stiff Square Crown	9 8
GENEVA—Black Soft Felt, High Square	9 8
GENEVA—Light Fawn, Soft Felt, High Square	9 8
TALBOT.—Black Soft Felt, Square Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Drab do. do.	8 8
ROCHDALE.—Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim, Ventilated air space Linings	10 8
STAMFORD.—Black Merino on Cork, High Square Crown, very light, weighing only 2½ ozs	7 8
DEVON—Black Merino on Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2½ ozs	7 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8 8
Boy's Roys'on Black Soft Felt	6 8
Ladies Black Silk Riding Hats	18 8
Tweeed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3 8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5 0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk [Ear Flaps]	5 0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7 8
Ditto Caps [Ear Flaps]	8 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5 8

TERAI HATS.

Black and Drab, now so much worn, very wide Brims	18 8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

Ladies' Terai, now so much worn	17 8
Ladies' Alpine Hats, turn up at the side, wide Brim and well ventilated	12 8
Ladies' Beatrice Hats, turn down all round, very wide Brim	12 8
Ladies' Milton, a splendid protection, beautifully light, and well ventilated	12 8
Ladies' Cork and Felt Helmets covered White Doe	20 0
Ladies' Drab Helmets, all shapes	12 8

PITH HELMETS.

Covered White Drill and Linel Silk, well ventilated	10 8
White Doe	10 8
Tan Flax Cloth	10 8

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	15 8
Extra Quality, very strong	18 8
Extra quality covered White Doe	20 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.	

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection double Felt	18 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	15 8

SHOOTING HATS.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15 8
Extra quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	13 8
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early Morning Wear	12 8
The "Terai Hat," best quality made	18 8

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

Less Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Per Doz. Rs. a.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro District, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Ext a Dry	46 0	24 0	
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMONET ET FILS (Fleurs Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	16 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	9 [illegible]	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 8	10 8	
PAUILLAC „	17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE „	15 8	8 12	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE „	17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	
CHAMBERTIN „	21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. as.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	..
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	..
NIERSTEIN	24 0	13 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	..
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	..
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...	..
HOCKHEIMER	23 0	...	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	..
GEISSNHEIM	24 0	...	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	..
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...	..
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	...	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
„ RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD J. E. J. Reserve	32 0	...	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	...	..
OUR OWN, * Star	21 0	...	..
Do do; ** Stars	26 0	...	..
Do do *** Stars	23 0	...	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	...	..
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	...	..
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	...	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	...	..
Do ** two Stars	29 0	...	..
Do *** three „	32 0	...	..
L. FURAUD'S * Star	23 0	...	..
Do ** stars	25 0	...	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	...	..
Do V.O.S reco mended	35 0	...	..
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 0	...	..
Do No. 2	23 0	...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st AUGUST 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices, however, being unchanged. Arrivals, though appear to be easier, G. F. Westerns July to October shipment being quoted at 4¼d., a decline of ⅛d. per lb.

New York telegrams of Saturday's date report no change, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11¼ cents. and November shipment at 12¼ cents. per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester are quiet but steady. Private messages, we hear, advise less activity, but unaltered prices and no great pressure to sell. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞ and French Rentes at 106⅛.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 51¾d. per oz., an advance of ⅛d. since Friday. Owing partially to this but mainly to an idea that no allotments of Council drafts will be made to-morrow, and an indisposition in consequence to commit themselves to any operations of importance while the present uncertainty prevails, the Banks have been less willing buyers of bills to-day and rates of STERLING EXCHANGE must be quoted 5/16d. higher all round, say :—

Bank Bills on demand		...Is. 7 13/16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	...Is. 8 1/16d.	"
Credits	3 "	" ...Is. 8 3/16d.	" } Nominal
Documents	3 "	" ...Is. 8 3/16d.	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1/16 premium ; 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet as yesterday's rates. Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with, if anything, an easier feeling. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Colaba Land Shares Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are slightly irregular. Alliance have advanced Rs. 30 and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 10, while Dhurrumseys have declined Rs. 20, Flemings Rs. 5, Great Easterns Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 10 and Nursey Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON to-day has been steady, with a good demand from the local Spinning Companies, but only a small European enquiry. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the irregularity of the quality now available renders it impossible to give exact quotations. Great anxiety is still felt about the growing crops and up-country weather reports are looked for with great interest. The rains we alluded to yesterday appear to have been general, but slight, and a further heavy fall must come to do any permanent good, if it is not almost too late in some places even for that.

FREIGHTS are very dull and quite nominal. There is only one steamer on the Liverpool berth, for which the nominal rate is £1-15 to £1-17 6, but we have not heard of business being done.

PIECE GOODS are still in the same position—extremely quiet, with only a small business passing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	111
140,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
80,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	715½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct.	Hough & Shanghai	300
60,000	90	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India	175
37 22	250	125	5 do.	& China	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	National Bank of India	55
				Oriental Bank	

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1 180
7,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,787	3,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Alexandra S. & W. Co	1,265
1,000	2,500	all	150	Allanool Spinning	2,700
30,000	100	80	...	Bombay Indian S. & M. Co	80
33	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & W. Co	1,600
1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United	1,260
4,800	125	all	10	Broach Mills	160
998	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,060
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,060
2 60	500	400	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,230
1,80	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,240
1,50	1,000	all	150	Great Eastern	1,220
2,00	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,125
750	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co	850
7 42	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,310
750	1 00	all	10 p.a.	Khandeish Spinning	1,110 xd.
1,00	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
2 0	Nil	all	...	Madras Spinning	1,180
425	1000	all	15 p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
20,000	5	22	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,50	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1 42	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,370
2,000	5,000	...	...	Muzgaon S. & W. Co.	325
990	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
40	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	950
2,50	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	415
1,00	1,250	all	60p.c.	Oriental Spinning	1,260
1,250	1,000	all	60	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,50	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
955	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Soomchund Spinning	1,080
500	1,000	1,125	Do. do	1/4 share	900
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,005
550	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

48	3,000	2,850	15 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd.
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	660
98	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
79	2,750	2,200	80 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	660
1,00	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
25	800	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	510
48	250	all	42 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	260
49	400	all	24 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	10
1,00	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	900
48	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
38	1,500	all	170 p.c.	Colabar Press Co.	600
50	200	all	Nil	Dholleru P. & G. Co.	275
1,00	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.	1,015
3,00	5,000	3,222	60 p.c.	Ellore Co.	1,000
30	50	all	35 p.c.	French Press Co.	400
1,15	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
15,15	...	250	46 p.c.	Mofussil Presse & Ginning Co.	340
90	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,150
120	...	500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	800	all	15 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
60	250	78	45 p.c.	Scinde Bales	165
100	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
187	850	all	182 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
45	1,00	...	120p.c.	Volkart's Press	900

Per share, for the year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1287 tons, Captain J. Yeo will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE HIAT FUTTAY ISSALAMO, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

We have no arrivals and departures to anounce to-day.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trimacris, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mirzapore, to Southampton.
Ship Fortune, to Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Monday last :—
Ship Annot Lyle, Yeo, to Liverpool.
Hiat Futtay Issalamo, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
19 Precursuer (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Steamboat .... Moulmein.
20 El Dorado (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Aug. DEPARTURES,
19 Asia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Sir J. Lawrence (s). ..... Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clive s—2 hogsheads port wine, Adurjee Cowasjee.
Brankome Hall s—300 barrels alum, Tezpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.
Sir John Lawrence,—17 cases iron chests and 46 cases sheet glass, The Agra Bank.
Colomb s—12 hogsheads gin, Limjee Jamsetjee.
Decean s—3 cases Jehangeerjee Aspindiarjee ; 5 bales cordage, Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Balivala ; 40 cases yellow metal sheets, Motichund Furbhoodass ; 2 hogsheads and 36 cases sherry 12 cases port, 8 cases cognac, and 61 cases claret Ostler, Palmer and Co ; 50 cases yellow metal braziers, Knoop and Co.
Renown s—36 casks beer, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Balivala ; 4,252 plates hard spelter, Tezpall Cama : 20 cases soap, tooth combs and 1 case cutlery, Hajee Abboo ; 2 cases toys and 3 casks hard ware, Allana Abdool Reymon ; 25 drums linseed oil, 1 case blue, and 2 bales wall paper, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee ; 230 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 8 packages hard ware, 1 case spectacles, 1 package stationery, Rahimtoola Tyebally ; 4 cases copper sheets Pranjeevandass Hurjeevandass ; 10 bales cartridge paper, B W Pathuck and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Australia s—50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co ; 10 cases brandy Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Annot Lyle—450 cwts myrabollams, Puthoo Sonderjee ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Trimacris s—212½ cwts myrabollams, Essak Joosub ; 312½ cwts myrabollams, and 200 cwts B hemp, Hasum Noormamed ; 9,800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Mirzapore s—3 cases peacock feathers and 6 bales hides, Abdoola Kasum ; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Hoosein Saudoor ; 27 bales skins and 5 bales hid s, Fuckeer Mamed Chince Abdool elly and Co ; 23 bales skins and 48 packages senna, W Nicol and Co ; 16 packages senna, E & C Jones ; 21 cases fishmaws, Meerallybhoy Dams ; 6 cases rubber, Dwarkadass Khimjee ; 8 bales hides Dhrumsey Velljee ; 4 cases chroots, Kaladass Roopchund ; 10 bundles silk, Volkart Brothers ; 52½ cwts coffee, Sena Ana Nanu Mahomed ; 119 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee ; 23 bundles E teeth, Callabhoy Shirputjee ; 10 bales hides, 24 cases fishmaws, and 4 cases peacock feathers, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 3 b-les woollen rugs, S S Narrailwalla ; 53 packages chillies, 56 packages Colombo roots, and 4 cases chundrcos, Dhrumsey Velljee ; 5 bales hides, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail.
Sir John Lawrence—1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Mirzapore s—1½ cwts coffee, Pestonji Co.
Mugdalia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Trinacria s—40 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Australia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Renown s—999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA.
Mirzapore s—800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Decean s—60 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 15 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 45 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Parbhoy ; 80 bales cotton, Tarachund Manockchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Allen, Lieut and Adjt, Bombay 9/15th Regt, on sick leave, from Poona.
Murphy, Lieut, Bombay 2/15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Wardell, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major, Sangor District, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 22.
Protyman, Lieut, Bengal R A, on Medl Cert, from Simla.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 22.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 19.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Melhuish, an Offg Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th Aug 1876.

Mr C F Vanlogen, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th July 1876.

Mr C J Nuttall, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twenty months, under sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th May 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Maj James Sconce, Bl S C Dy Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, for three months under chap VISec 22, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr E D Wrixon, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, under Sec 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th July 1876.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Mr G Nevill, Asst Secy, &c., of the Indian Museum, reported his return from two months and eight days' privilege leave granted him in Notification of the 6th June last, on the forenoon of 14th Aug 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr J C Wyatt, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Mr J Rogers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of twenty-four days is hereby granted to Capt G T Waud nd, Ex Engr, 1st Allahabad Div, Military Works, from the 6th Sept 1876.

Mr A Grant, Asst Engr, Firozepore Div, Military Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th current, from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 11 of 1st June last.

Corporal H Goad, R E, Overseer, 1st grade attached to this Circle, in Inspr Genl of Military Works' Notification No 75 of 1st July 1876, is posted to the 1st Peshawar Div, Military Works, which he joined on the 26th July 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr P P Dease, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, from the 10th July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr B Parkes, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Soan Div, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 84, dated 22nd July 1876, on the forenoon of 31st July 1876.

Mr J Smith, Sub-Storekeeper, 2nd grade, Jhelum Depot, is allowed privilege leave for sixty-one days, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd Aug 1876.

Mr E Howarth, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from Chenab Div to the Ravi Div. He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th July 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the same date.

Mr F J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 55, dated 6th May 1876, on the 25th July 1876.

Mr F J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Indus Div to the Soan Div, which Div he joined on the afternoon of the 29th July 1876. Portion of Notification No 84 of the 29th July 1876, relating to the transfer of Mr Spring, is hereby cancelled.

Mr M S Dooley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Chenab Div, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 62, dated 3rd June 1876, on the afternoon of 31st July 1876.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Capt Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st Sept, or from the date he may be relieved of No. 2 Jaipur Div.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, No. 1 Div, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, from 7th Aug, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Messrs. T W Lilly and W Rose, Temporary Supervisors, 2nd grade, attached to the Durbhunga Div, Tirhoot State Railway, are transferred to the Somastipour Div.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, Kotri Div, is granted three months' privilege leave from 7th Sept 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following transfer has been made by the Suptdg Engr, Lower Sind Dist :—

Mr B Baxter, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Mehur to the Shewan Division.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—(Open Line).

Mr E N Hopkinson, Store-keeper, 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 5th Aug 1876, and is permitted to make over temporary charge of his Office to Mr Mungui Sing, Sub-Storekeeper, from the forenoon of that date.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 97 of 31st July 1876, Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from Mhow to join the Rajpootana State Railway on the 24th June 1876.

Mr F S Pomfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for Khundwa on the forenoon of the 7th Aug 1876, to take charge of the Store Magazine during the absence of Mr E N Homan, Store-keeper, 1st grade, on privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 19.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr E H Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, Mainpuri privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Sept 1876.

Mr T P Harkness, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Etah, privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the first Sept 1876.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr C J Powlett, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Basti, during the deputation of Mr E S Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr Kashee Pershad, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Urdu Translator to Govt during the absence on leave of Lala Sadasukh Lal, or until further orders.

Mr J Donovan, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Agra, to be in charge of Etah district during the absence on leave of Mr T F Harkness, or until further orders.

Mr J M Paske, Asst Mag, Officiated as Mag and Collr, Allahabad, from 29th July to 1st Aug 1876, both days inclusive.

The services of the Revd F T S Dyer, Chaplain of Landaur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, with effect from the 8th Aug 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj T T Sherlock, Civil Surgn, Etawah, two months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th Sept 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector H A Eguile to hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Bhandarah, during the absence on deputation of M J J D La Touche, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for the months is granted to Mr G H Last, Ex. Engr, 4rade, in charge of the Basti District, Benares Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Sergt A Perks, Overseer, 1st grade, will have charge of the district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Last.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr G H Hawe, Ex Engr, Special Drainage Works Division, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

P H G Passana, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, will be in charge of the Special Drainage Works Division during the absence on leave of Mr G H Howe.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

With reference to Notification No C38SE, of 19th July last, Capt F J Home RE, Ex Engr made over, and Mr A W Slater, Asst Engr, received charge of the Eastern Jumna Canal on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

In consequence of a reduction of establishment, the Govt of the N-W Provinces, in the Irrigation Branch, has no further need of the services of the following temporary Upper Subordinates attached to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Circles, Irrigation Works :—

Mr R Mackinnon, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Mr J O' Malley, Overseer, 2nd grade, and Sheikh Cheda, Overseer, 2nd grade.

Sergt J Bell, Overseer, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr T O Conor, Overseer, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. W R S Jones, Ex Engr, Workshop Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 6th inst nt from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1334 E of 11th July, 1876.

Capt G F I. Marshall, RE, Ex Engr, on Special Duty, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence in extension of the granted him in Notification No 1334 E, date the 25th ultimo.

Mr J O Lawder, Asst Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, returned on the 2th July, 1876, from the privilege leave granted, him in Notification No C 149 E, of 20th March, 18 6.

In continuation of Not fication No 1474 E, of this date, His Honor the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following temporary additions in the Engr Establishment :—

Mr A W Slater, from 10th June, 1876, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr Garstin.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr W G Blich, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Circle of Irrigation, and is posted to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal. Mr J L Tickell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle of Irrigation, and is posted to the 2nd Division, Agra Canal.

Mr R W L H wkins, Asst ner, is transferred from Aligarh to the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal. He left the former division on the 25th and joined the latter on the 28th July, 1876.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 17.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Warburton, Dist Supt of Police, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th Sept next.

Mr L N Broom, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, Ludhiana, vice Mr Warburton, on until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj George Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavy, is granted leave of absence from the 21st July to the 9th Sept 1876, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree.

Lt R H Forrest, 4th Punjab Cavy, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 23rd July 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt J F J Miller, S C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed fifty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H F Smallman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st Sept 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G F Milne, Offg Ex Engr, is transferred from the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.

Sergt J Power Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal. He left the former division on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1876 and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 26th July 1876.

Sergt Power will act as Instructor to the Apprentice Overseers for the remainder of the current season.

Mr E E Oliver, Ex Engr, 4th grade, New Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed two months and fifteen days' privilege leave from 15th Aug 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W H Shields is appointed a temporary Platelayer with pay of a Supervisor, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of 1st July 1876, and is posted to the Railway and Workshops Division, Sirhind Canal, which he joined at the same time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·705
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do. read at 9-30 a. m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	431
Fall of Rain	0·01 inches.
Total fall during the month	1·47 "
" " " year	38·14 "

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GAHAGAN—August 21st, at Victoria Road, the wife of Mr. Geo. Gahagan, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BARNARDO—August 11th, at Ramghat, near Narora, N. W. P., the wife of G. C. F. Barnardo, C.E., Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Canal, of a son prematurely born, who died shortly afterwards.

CREAK—August 18th, at Priory Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H. C. Creak, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MADGE—August 14th, at Tempreton Lodge, Naini Tal, the wife of Evelyn Durack Madge, of a daughter.

THOMSON—August 19th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Geo Thompson, Esq., Inspector of Schools, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARNARDO—August 13th, at Ramghat, near Narora, N. W. P., Caroline, the beloved wife of G. C. F. Barnardo, C.E., Executive Engineer, aged 38 years.

HART—August 16th, at Solun, near Simla, Henry Francis, son of Lieutenant R. C. Hart, Royal Engineers, aged 10 weeks.

O'REILLY—August 10th, at Gulmurg, Cashmere, Mr. Sarah O'Reilly, widow of the late Sergeant O'Reilly, H. M.'s 32nd Foot, aged 53 years and 2 months.

WARD—August 18th, at Jubbulpore, Henry John Swinburne, only son of Major H. C. E. Ward, aged 13 months and 14 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

OUR article of the 17th certainly did not overstate matters with regard to the seasons in Khandeish during the past and current years. We learn on further inquiry that *the actual registered rainfall at Bhowanul up to the 18th instant was only 2¾ inches*, and the scarcity of grass is causing the greatest distress. All the cattle have been driven to the hills, but even there fodder is said to be anything but abundant. About half an inch of rain fell on the 20th, but more is urgently required. Prices of grain are rising rapidly in the talukas remote from the Railway, but every effort is being made to induce the local shopkeepers to moderate their demands. The distress amongst the labouring classes is increasing. There is no weeding to be done and miscellaneous work is at a standstill, the sowcars and agriculturists I being in a very natural state of alarm. All Government local works are being pressed forward so as to give as much employment as possible at this critical period, and a timely fall of rain may render any further Government action unnecessary ; but if no rain falls, something special must be done to give the people employment. Even supposing, however, a plentiful fall of rain during the next ten days, the kharif prospects are, as noticed in the weather report, so bad that only an eight anna crop can be expected. This, while it saves Government, means great actual distress to the ryot. The parts of Nassick bordering on Khandeish are in pretty much the same state—the crops are backward and the season up to date has been very unfavourable. In fact, there is every probability that the Bombay Presidency will have a real famine of its own this year.

ALTHOUGH a year has elapsed since the Precedence Committee commenced their labours on a very momentous question, the Indian world is still in the dark as to Brown's claim to walk into dinner before Jones. The Committee ought to compassionate the miserable condition of the persons, male and female, whom their protracted inquiries keep in a condition of social fermentation, and bearing in mind the envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness produced by a matter so much thought of in Society, they might at least hurry on the important day when Mrs. Jones may sit on Mrs. Brown, or *vice versâ*, is contemporary, the other day, recommended as an easy mode of settling the everlasting difficulties arising from one person's assertion of superiority over another that the age of the disputants should have the first consideration—not their pay or their profession. It is most certainly an anachronism that the grey beard should follow the brown moustache in this country, or that a distinguished lawyer or merchant should be compelled, by our social observances, to fix his eyes on the coat tails of the rising generation of the Covenanted when *en route* from the drawing-room to the dining-room. The difficulty of the suggested arrangement is that a good many men and a great many women would strongly object to receive distinction at such a penalty as this, and we might imagine the guests so marshalled resembling the runners in a donkey race where the winner comes in last. But there are uses in the idea if it could be carried out, and we are certain Society would be greatly indebted to any one who would invent a mode of killing that most weary of half hours, the one before dinner.

There would be some amusement, perhaps some trouble, too, in defining the ages of ladies and gentlemen, were a code of precedence based upon years. Few are clever enough to guess the age of a woman in these times, or to say what in the way of hair and teeth belongs to her, what to somebody else ! They tell the age of horses by mark of mouth, but we could scarcely expect fashionable dames to submit to this test while awaiting the announcement of dinner served. As to hair, it is many years since we saw grey hair on a lady, and we are inclined to think it is obsolete. There is the test of hollows over the eyes in horses and under them in man, but these tell tale traces of years the arts of the Rachel sisterhood have well nigh succeeded in removing ; crow's feet, too, have flown away with grey hairs. The age plan of precedence would, however, possess this advantage, that it would make us appear better Christians all round and more willing to accept the lowest rooms at feasts than many of us are willing to do at present.

Another suggestion has been offered—to leave it to the host or hostess to marshal the guests according to the entertainer's discretion and pleasure. We fear this arrangement would cause loss of appetite and indigestion. Lord John Russell was supposed to have reached the climax of audacity when he said he was prepared to take command of the Channel Fleet, but it might, on the whole, be more desirable to take charge of a dozen ironclads in a gale of wind than the same number of sticklers for precedence at a dinner. Unfortunate hostess, who for some occult reason of her own, allowed Mrs. A. to sail away before Mrs. A S ! Miserable host, to ignore or forget the relative ranks of a Naval Chaplain, a Commissary of Ordnance, and a Civilian, like Lord Aldborough's leg, of over three years' standing ! In the interests of harmony, conviviality, and, indeed, hospitality, we must protest against discretionary powers being granted to hosts, though in Mayfair, perhaps, there would not be so much difficulty in carrying out the novelty as in Mangalore. A better arrangement might be to draw lots for places and to have a handicap wherewith to beguile the period of waiting for dinner. Partners, too, might be drawn in a hat lottery and sold for the evening at so much a ticket. Many a man, as precedence now is, would be glad to pay a trifle to be rid of the partner at table the code accords him. If he is low down its scale, another man is all he gets for his share ; if he is very high up it, he is overweighted with the magnificence of his lady companion. It is as if he was made to dine with Queen Elizabeth, and though the honour was great, we think it likely the gallants of the period trembled in their nose and shoon when it fell to their lot to sit near good Queen Bess at table. The code, again, is cruel, even barbarous, to lovers, if there are any such in our days. A young gentleman, at any rate, sees with discontent his charmer borne away from him by some old fogy whose claims to the possession of beauty rest on his knowledge of medical stores ; and Beauty, who would fain sit by Mars, is by the same method bound to keep company with the Beast. The whole code is antagonistic to convenience and taste, and it is incomprehensible that Anglo-Indians are so eager in maintaining what the proverbially polite nations of the world would stigmatise as a *bêtise*,—a vulgarity. It is a curious thing that very celebrated Frenchmen, men famous for their refinement, have found a difficulty in what in India we have to guard against—in getting the first to leave the room. There is a historical anecdote of two distinguished French ministers of state spending half the day on the staircase because neither would for the world take precedence of the other, but out here the trouble is all the other way—to prevent Mrs. Brown by force of arms from showing her magnificent back to Mrs. Jones. The grossness of the practice of precedence in India dates back, we fancy, to the times of *Hickey's Gazette* and the palanquin era of Indian history, but why the English Society of India of this day should cherish an ugly relic of the Nabobs, it is hard to say, unless the impression prevails that the Government, being in a measure connected with this precedence business, the code confers rank of a kind highly honourable and deserving. No doubt a member of Council, a Collector, a Colonel, the head of a firm, or indeed any one with a respectable coat on his back, and money in his purse, is entitled to a certain amount of consideration and to a position of some kind or other in society, but it is an error, we think, to interpret this position as "rank," which is really another thing altogether. However, the Uncovenanted Engineer and the Uncovenanted Engineer's wife are one and the other as certain that the Indian Precedence Code gives them rank, as the last lawyer sent into the House of Lords is assured of his own, and we have heard even of Anglo-Indians going the length of trying to cram the Indian Precedence Table down the throat of English Society at home ? Can anything be more absurd ? Fancy the claims of Indian Collector Smith to walk before other humans being urged in London ! The company present could hardly define what a Collector is, whether of water rates or revenues, and yet people will hold that precedence in India means a code of nobility, or, at least, rank. It is, in fact, nothing out of India, and in India nothing in the presence of real rank as

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE GARRISON CLASS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 22nd August.

It is officially notified that the Garrison Class at Allahabad is to be broken up. Captain E. M. Larminie, R.A., Garrison Instructor, goes to Rangoon.

THE SUTLEJ BRIDGE.

The *Punjab Courier* says that it is probable the S. P. and D. Railway Engineers will have altogether to abandon the present Sutlej Bridge and build another on a different site.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 21st August.

According to unofficial Servian despatches, their Nisch Army has been attacked by the Turks who, however, met with a repulse near Alexinatz.

RETREAT OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, 22nd August.

Since the 19th the Turks have been attacking the Servian line between Alexinatz and Banja, and yesterday the Servian Army retreated. A decisive battle is expected at Alexinatz.

RUMOURED MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

It is rumoured that there is shortly to be a mediation of the Powers.

LONDON, 21st August.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4½.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 51⅜

Arrival.—Prince Oscar and India.

LINE REPORTS.—22nd August.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Russian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—22nd August.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. thermometer 82, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 28 cents.

Calwar, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90. Fell of rain 13 cents.

Mangalore, 11-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W.-N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 77. Fall of rain 1 cent.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E.; thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 83. Fall of rain 25 cents.

The public must be so tired of newspaper quarrels that it is with considerable reluctance we allude to the leading article which the *Times of India* published yesterday. The fact of an English gentleman addressing us in a letter in which he expressed his independent opinion—an opinion for which we were in no way responsible—regarding the *Times of India's* conduct in discussing the Fuller case has been seized by the editor of that paper as an opportunity for attacking us in the peculiar style which has already secured for him the character of being one of the Yahoos of literature. As is usually the case when he attacks us, he does not abide by the truth, and is therefore libellous. Two of his libels we shall notice. He states that the *Bombay Gazette* is mortgaged to natives. He knows well that there is not a word of truth in this statement, for it is only a few months ago since he was compelled to apologize publicly for making a similar assertion. The *Bombay Gazette* is not and never has been mortgaged either to natives or Europeans. He insinuates that the *Bombay Gazette* has acted dishonourably in regard to its business affairs. This is a lie, and the editor knows it. These are matters which, perhaps, we should have left our solicitors to deal with; but everybody is now sick of seeing the editor of the *Times of India* on his threadbare knees at the bidding of the legal advisers of slandered gentlemen. As to the abuse heaped upon us by the *Times of India* and its Parsee and Mahrattee newspaper brethren, we accept it with resignation. Of course we cannot answer it. We answer not the fool according to his folly. Moreover, seeing that there is unfortunately every reason to believe that our libellers are seriously affected with the disease which proved fatal to Mr. Fuller's syce, it might be dangerous to have anything to do with them at close quarters.

The interest which the Mahomedans of Bombay undoubtedly feel, in the present position of the Turkish Empire, has not assumed a very definite shape. A meeting was held some time ago to organize, or provide for the reception of subscriptions to be forwarded to Constantinople, but the great body of the people know nothing whatever about either the meeting or its results. Several of the Mahomedan vernacular papers have addressed their readers on the subject, and advocated the payment of subscriptions to the Acting Turkish Consul, but the appeal, as far as we can learn, has received but little attention. Everything connected with the war is eagerly discussed, and occasionally wild and absurd rumours obtain circulation, Roos (Russian) being once a week at least credited with a descent on the Turks. The latest rumour finds currency in the columns of an Urdu paper recently started in Bombay, to the effect that the Home Government having ordered a regiment of soldiers from Ireland to London, 100 of them ran away, being *frightened* with the idea that they were about to be sent to fight against the Turkish troops! On every Friday in the mosques after the noon service a special prayer is said for the restoration of the health of Sultan Murad, and the quick return of peace and prosperity to the Turkish Empire.

On the 16th instant, Gunner William Buckland, of the F-11th R. A. at Saugor, was committed by the Cantonment Magistrate for trial at the Court of Sessions on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt (section 323) to a punkah coolie, who, after being struck by the gunner, had died, having a ruptured spleen. Bail was taken, with two sureties, in a sum of Rs. 500. The case will be tried by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, at the next sessions held at Saugor.

We might suppose that the Brahmos were almost persuaded to become Christians by reading the following paragraph from the Brahmo paper, the *Indian Mirror*:—"Three Brahmica ladies were present at the Wednesday Evening Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. They were exceedingly interested with what they saw and heard, and though the chanting and singing were partly unintelligible to them in the absence of hymn books, they were very much impressed with the novelty and solemnity of the whole service. We wish they could be shown over the Cathedral, and everything explained to them."

In the suit brought by the Land Mortgage Bank of India against Atmaram Madhowjee and two others, the facts of which were reported in these columns a few days ago, Mr. Justice Pinhey gave his decision on Monday last after a hearing which extended over nine days. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,24,730 due for principal and interest under an indenture of mortgage, dated 29th June 1865. The defendant Atmaram was declared entitled to a set-off of Rs. 37,000, which was deducted from the Bank's claim. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 3,90,836, to be recovered against the Breach Candy property: each party to pay his and their own costs.

The hopes so fondly indulged that the Government contribution to the police would not be again withdrawn have been rudely dashed to the ground. Yesterday, at the meeting of the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner announced that the Bombay Government, in consequence of the recent Financial Resolution of the Government of India, would be unable to make any contribution towards the cost of the police. So that the ratepayers of Bombay are the first to feel the effect of the timid policy of the Government of India by losing Rs. 90,000 a year. Certainly for one year and probably for many more.

We read in the *Celestial Empire*, a Shanghai paper, that the members of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Services have erected a monument in memory of the late Mr. Margary in the narthex (portico) of the Cathedral. It is a shield, carved in marble, and bears the following inscription:—

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED IN TOKEN OF AFFECTIONATE ESTEEM BY THE SENIORS AND COLLEAGUES OF THE LATE

AUGUSTUS RAYMOND MARGARY,

OF THE

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA.

He had successfully completed a difficult journey through China to Burmah, and was murdered, when returning, at Manwyne in Yunnan,

on the 21st February, 1875.

"QUIT YE LIKE MEN"

I. Corinthians, XVI., 13.

Comparing the results of the districts in the Punjab for the week ending 22nd July, for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered were 4,942 against 5,376 in the previous week. Two hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 366 in the previous week. In the Bannu district only one village became newly-infected, *viz.*, that of Rukhri, in which 4 deaths were registered. The great bulk of the mortality from this disease occurred in the previously infected village of Loans and Muss Khel; 36 deaths were registered in the former and 30 in the latter. In the Shahpur district, cholera deaths were registered in 15 places, 5 of that number being newly infected. In the Lahore district cholera deaths were registered in 13 places, 10 of that number being newly infected. In 7 of them, only single deaths occurred. From small-pox 247 deaths were registered against 215 in the previous week. The disease continues to be steadily declining in the Amritsar city; 14 deaths having occurred from it during the week under review. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, the general mortality of the Province shows no tendency to increase. In the 49 large municipal towns, 513 deaths were registered, *i. e.*, 267 male and 246 female, giving a death-rate of 21 per mille of population; 825 births, *i. e.*, 403 male and 422 female, giving a birth-rate of 34 per mille of population, were registered.

There is good reason now to hope, we are told by the *Celestial Empire*, that the famine in the North of China will be arrested. Advices from many quarters have reached that paper that copious rains have fallen, and that the parched ground is beginning to look fresh again. Indeed it is said that in some places the relief has been almost greater than was required, and that the mandarins of Peking may find themselves labouring under the same excess of blessing as the inhabitants of the Scotch village which was kept so long without moisture. Of course, adds the *Celestial*, our readers know the story. For many weeks the worthy parson had put up very earnest prayers in kirk that the long droughts might cease, and the showers of heaven descend upon the thirsty fields. At last the windows of heaven were opened with a vengeance, and the district was soon threatened with a flood. The good man acknowledged the blessing in suitable terms the following Sunday, but hinted delicately in the course of his thanksgiving that the Lord had now gone rather to the other extreme. So it appears at present; and the Iron Tablet, which the honest but misguided citizens of Peking have restored with so much honour, will probably be credited with having turned on the tap too violently.

A cynic once said "if there were no fools there would be no fun." In China they seem to have a good supply of both. A Shanghai paper tells the following tale:—"The worst of Chinese domestic tragedies is that there is almost always some irresistibly ludicrous element mixed up in them, which somewhat interferes with the sympathy to which the sufferers are entitled. Now there lives at the West-Gate a schoolmaster, who teaches quite a number of little boys. His system of education has always given satisfaction to the parents of these lads; but it seems that among their number there was one girl, the sister of one of the scholars, and the schoolmaster, not thinking it worth while to teach a girl properly, set her to read play-books, and other trifling literature. Last week this got to the ears of her father, and so enraged him that the other day he made a raid upon the schoolhouse with a band of friends, broke the forms, smashed the tables, and threw all the books at the unfortunate domine's head. Of course the instructor of youth lost his face irretrievably, and with it his means of livelihood; seeing which, his old father, a man of some literary culture, called upon the irate parent next morning, and expostulated. No sooner however was he within the door, than the girl's father ran out and collected his neighbours to take his part: and the upshot was that the venerable intercessor was seized by a bevy of old women and ducked bodily in a pool of filthy water. The result might have been foreseen; he submitted patiently, and then went quietly home and strangled himself. His son, the schoolmaster, has not yet made up his mind whether he shall go and do likewise, or not."

A trade dispute in Madras has just come before the High Court there, in the form of an action against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, now carrying on the business of tailors and milliners, to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by Messrs. Oakes and Co. of Madras, who carry on a similar business, for breach of contract. The agreement between the parties was made in London for a term of five years, during which time husband and wife were respectively to attend to the tailoring and millinery departments of Oakes and Co. At the end of this period Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were to go home again at the expense of Oakes and Co. and they were also bound not to set up the business of tailors and milliners within 800 miles of Madras. Before, however, two years of the term had expired, Oakes gave Jackson, the husband, notice to leave and also his wife. They left in August 1875, but instead of going home as Oakes wished them to do, they set up the business of tailors and milliners in Madras, and Mrs. Jackson being very skilful, soon acquired a large business, diminishing Oakes' profits in six months in the millinery department by about Rs. 4,000. The Judge has taken time to consider his decision, but the main line of defence is that the stipulation about not trading within 800 miles of Madras is void under the Indian Contracts Act, being in restraint of trade. The plaintiffs are also charged with having brought about this result by their own fault in dispensing with the services of a milliner who, they knew, was well acquainted with her business and, moreover, had become acquainted with all their customers. Often as agreements of this sort have been made and often as they have led to similar disputes they seem to have been entered into with the same want of foresight on each occasion.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 19TH AUGUST.

The merry-making week has passed off pretty fairly. John Bull is never so precise in anything as in the faithful observance of programmes. Over and above the gaities previously thought of, the Thakore of Morvee entertained the other day all the European residents and sojourners of this place at a splendid dinner. The guests were about fifty-five in number.

The annual conference of the representatives from the principal States of Kattywar was held on the 17th and 18th instant at the Agency bungalow. Mr. Gokulji, of Joonaghur, Mr. Percival and Mr. Samulbhai, of Bhownagger, Mr. Poput, of Nowanugger, Mr. Joonjabhai, of Morvee, Mr. Huridas, of Wudwan, and several others were present on behalf of the different talukas they came from. Almost all the propositions put before the Committee were carried *nem'con.* The most important of them are these:—

The appointment of an Assistant Educational Inspector for Kattywar and Kutch, at a monthly expense of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned.

The appointment of a Geological Surveyor on a yearly expenditure of Rs. 20,000 is sanctioned for two years.

The establishment of the Training College at Rajkote, which was tentative up to this time, has been made permanent.

The Racket Court in connection with the Rajkumar College is to be rebuilt at an expense of about Rs. 8,000.

The abolition of the Baharwutia Department of Captain Humphrey is recommended.

An outlay is sanctioned to repair the road from here to Wudwan.

Besides these, some minor propositions were passed which require no notice here.

With regard to the creation of a new place of a geologist, I think I echo public opinion when I say that Mr. Peile cannot do better than appoint Mr. M. A. Turkhud, Acting Principal of the Rajkumar College, who has distinguished himself as a man of science, who has made geology his special subject, and has received a thorough education in England for many years, where he has won honours and medals for his superiority in some such branches of study. It is a general belief here that Mr. Turkhud would be the right man in the right place.

The ministry in Nowanugger is changed. Rao Bahadoor Popat Veljee is given a green cocoanut as the natives are heard to say, which means, of course, removed from office. The son of the old Bhagvanjee, quondam minister, steps into his shoes. Let us see how the new broom sweeps. The young Thakore of Morvee having completed the 18th year of his age, is allowed to leave the Rajkumar College for his capital, where he will receive some elementary lessons in State managing under the veteran statesman, Mr. Shambhoo Prusad. The Prince is very liberal and of an amiable disposition. Before he left he assembled on the 15th instant all his College chums, and many of his friends and acquaintances to take a parting visit of them all. The gathering was very numerous among which were seen Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Dr. and Mrs. Blomfield, Captain Gleig, Mr. Turkhud, Mr. Dunjishaw, the Station Magistrate, H.H. Bavajee of Rajkote, the chief karbharies and many durbaree people. Some native musicians were engaged to entertain the audience. Then the Thakore in a short speech thanked all for their honouring him with their presence and hoped they would continue to show him the same kindness as they had hitherto done. After the distribution of *atter* and *pan soparee* the assembly dispersed. At the end of the year the Thakore of Morvee will set out for his Indian tour, to give a finishing touch to his education. Captain Humphrey is likely to be appointed his travelling companion.

The weather is enjoyable, but the want of rain is felt throughout the province.

BOMBAY.

Cruelty to Animals.—Luximon Gunnoo, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Assault.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, William Hannah, a signaller in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Balloo Babajee on Saturday night, the 12th inst., at Boree Bunder railway station.

Assaulting a Ship's Officer on the High Seas.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Peter Bell, a Greek seaman of the British ship Louise, was brought up on remand and charged with assaulting Mr. T. Harry, the second officer of that ship, on the high seas. Upon the evidence adduced, he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Attempted Fraud on Government.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a boat owner, named Esaa Malloo, was charged, at the instance of Mr. L. Walsh, a Customs Preventive Officer, under sections 4 and 18 of Act XIX. of 1838, with not renewing his boat register No. 2452. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, being ten times the amount of the renewing register fee charged by Government.

A Tigress Caged at Bassein.—We learn that a large tigress was caged on Sunday morning last, on Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee's estate at Bassein, on the Florida Hill, on the way to Toongar Hill. She measures about 5 or 6 feet in length and about 3 feet in height. She will shortly be brought to Bombay and made over to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee. We would recommend sporting gentlemen to proceed in quest of its lord which is doubtless prowling in the jungles.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th August, was 58 feet 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date 48 inches 47 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 9 tenths; total rainfall 51 inches 23 cents. The total rainfall at Tulsi up to date was 48 inches 96 cents. at the hill and 60 inches 80 cents. in the valley. In the corresponding week last year it was 69 inches 57 cents. at the hill and 69 inches 96 cents. in the valley.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday, a noted character, named Balloo Jeena, was committed by Mr C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of house-breaking by night preferred against him by Framjee Jamsetjee, a wine merchant, having his place of business in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, and in whose premises the prisoner was arrested by the Police on the night of Sunday last, the 20th instant, and where he had gone for the purpose of committing theft.

Death by Drowning.—Whilst three Hindoo boys were bathing in a quarry hole by the side of Nowrojee Hill, one of the lads happened to get beyond his depth and was drowning when the other two raised an alarm, and a police ramosee doing duty about that quarter, on hearing the alarm, went to the quarry hole and managed to get the boy out of the water, but life was nearly extinct. The boy was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical aid but expired on the way to the hospital. The body was then removed to the morgue at Camateepoora, where a Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body, and upon the evidence adduced, a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

An Abrupt Expulsion from a Newspaper Office.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo contractor, named Damodhur Baboojee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained summonses against Muncherjee Byramjee, Bomonjee Hormusjee and five other Parsee printers and compositors of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper office charging them with assaulting him on Monday, the 21st instant. The complainant alleged that the accused parties without any warning suddenly pounced upon him and bundled him out of that office, at the same time inflicting on him several kicks and blows. The complainant had gone to the *Statesman* office to see Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Roonan in order to enter into some agreement with them for the printing of that journal.

The Cathedral Choir.—The local correspondent of the *Indian Church Gazette* says:—"I am glad to be able to tell you of the full choral services, morning and evening, at the Cathedral which now take place regularly." The writer omits, however, to mention that very few persons ever attend them, whilst the constant and rapid repetition of the prayers and the monotonous character of the whole proceeding inspires the boys of the choir who are obliged to attend, with daily decreasing respect for the services in which they take part. Moreover, the parents or guardians of these boys should know that they are compelled to march to and from the Cathedral in the broiling sun, and have to neglect their duties in the school room to take part in needless and very unprofitable services in the Cathedral.

Going Away.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. H. B. Boswell, C. S., Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednugger, is about to retire from the service. Mr. Boswell has been much respected at all the stations of which he has had charge. The people of Sattara still speak of Mr. and Mrs. Boswell as great benefactors, and a correspondent writing from thence says that it is with great regret that they learn that they will not see him again.—*Deccan Herald.*

Running Them In.—Each day brings us news of the arrest of some of the dacoits that have been infesting the districts around Poona for some time past. A large number of them are now under trial before Mr. Johns, the First Assistant Magistrate of Poona. The investigation is made in all cases by the Magistrate in whose districts the offence had been committed. We hope that through the exertions of the Police, ordinary and special, dacoity will soon cease to exist in these districts.—*Id.*

A Hint to Poona Tradesmen.—Our local industries are multiplying. We are told that a native of Poona has invented an instrument for cutting one hundred envelopes at a time, and that we shall soon have Poona-manufactured almond soap for sale at a reasonable price. We have already electro-plating establishments in Poona which we hope will succeed in doing the work in a way that will last a reasonable time. We have seen spoons and forks which were electro-plated in Bombay about eighteen months ago which are already beginning to lose their coating of silver. No one will have work done in Poona unless that work will last a respectable period of years. Let Poona begin well and do thoroughly whatever work is undertaken.—*Id.*

Sentence and Conviction Reversed.—The appeal of Mr. King against the conviction and sentence of Colonel G. C. Evetzard, the Cantonment Magistrate in Major Moray's case, was heard yesterday by W. H. Newnham, Esquire, the Session Judge, who reversed the conviction and annulled the sentence passed against him by the Cantonment Magistrate.—*Poona Observer.*

H. E. the C.-in-C.'s Tour of Inspection.—H. E. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will leave on the morning of the 24th instant, for a tour of inspection to Seroor and Ahmednuggur, accompanied by Brigadier-General Aitchinson, Adjutant-General of the Army, Brigadier-General Burrows, Quarter-Master-General of the Army Major Hall, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major Justice, Military Secretary, and Major Furse and Lieutenant Jackson, Aides-de-Camp. His Excellency will remain at Seroor for a few hours to inspect the Poona Horse, and will proceed thence to Ahmednuggur the same evening, where His Excellency will remain until the 28th idem and return to Poona.—*Id.*

The Choral Festival.—The Annual Choral Festival is fixed for the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, and the Service Book is pretty well mastered by now. The special Psalms will be sung to Gregorian tones, and the Anthem selected is Beethoven's 'Hallelujah,' —a good change from what we so generally hear on such occasions. Perhaps I may here be excused naming a festival anthem lately received from home, which has achieved considerable success there, and would be popular wherever attempted. It is 'Praise the Lord, O my Soul,' by H. Stark, Mus. Bac.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Indian Church Gazette.*

Injured Innocence.—*Apropos* of the last case of Roman Catholic perversion in the papers before us, I may mention a fact which has come to my own knowledge. One of the small boys of the Cathedral Choir School was coming to school one day in a tram car, when a Roman priest beside him entered into conversation about the Church. Amongst other observations, he favoured the lad with the well-known full-flavored Roman dictum, that all 'Protestants' as the Latin communion ever rejoices to call English Catholics, must inevitably 'go to hell'; and I suppose to save the youthful soul beside him from such a fate, he presented the boy with a tractate, apparently intended to turn a red-hot Protestant into a full-blown Roman Catholic in the short-space of 48 pages. You may come in rags, but are turned out paper! However, the little fellow was equal to the occasion; and in reply to the rather warm remark of his companion mentioned above said, 'I don't believe you.'—*Id.*

THE SUIT OF THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* ATMARAM MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

This suit, of which a report appeared in our columns a few days ago, was brought in the High Court to recover from the first defendant, as executor and heir of his father Madhoba Hurrichundjee, deceased, the sum of Rs. 4,24,730, for principal and interest, being the amount due to the plaintiffs under an indenture of mortgage, dated 29th June, 1865, executed by Madhoba Hurrichundjee, and the further sum of Rs. 3,656 for monies expended by the plaintiffs as regards the Breach Candy property (the hideous relics of the share mania) of which they are mortgagees in possession, after giving credit to the defendants of all monies received by plaintiffs on defendants' account from various sources. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; the first defendant appeared in person, the second did not appear; while the third Crushnarao Soorbram was represented by Mr. Gill under the instructions of Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas. The case was heard for nine days before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey at the High Court; and the hearing concluded on Monday last.

Mr. Justice Pinhey, in giving judgment in the case, said no equitable mortgage of the properties had been established. There was no direct evidence to show that Madhoba consented to create an equitable mortgage against them. The only living witness was the defendant Atmaram; and he stated that the father never did and never intended to create any equitable mortgage. The late Mr. W. H. Crawford's letters mortgaging the Worlee and Silsette properties were unauthorised. Mr. Crawford said that the title deeds of those properties might be considered as attached to the mortgage of the Breach Candy property; but he had, the learned Judge thought, no right to do so unless he had the full consent of Madhoba. His Lordship much regretted that he was obliged to hold that the Bank had no charge on the Worlee and Sahpur properties. The plaintiffs were entitled to the full amount of principal and interest claimed by them, to be recovered as against the mortgaged property at Breach Candy. The defendant Atmaram's set off of Rs. 37,000 against the Bank was allowed, and was to be deducted from the principal. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,90,836, to be recovered against the Breach Candy property. Each party to pay his and their own costs.

HIGH COURT.—22nd August.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

ABDOOL HOOSSEIN BIN HAJEE ZENALOODIN SHIRAJEE *vs.* HAJEE ADUM ESSACK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. One of the defendants, who appeared in person, produced his schedule in which the debt was admitted. Service upon the other defendants at Veravul was proved. Plaintiff advanced Rs. 5,000 on the security of defendants' house with interest at 9 per cent per annum. The interest was afterwards raised to 12 per cent. per annum; and the difference between the two rates of interest had been paid by defendants. The receipt was signed by one of the defendants for the firm. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5 000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 16th November 1875, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* SORABJEE JEHANGIR FRAMJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff; and stated the defendant desired to have time to settle the claim. The case was accordingly, on the defendant's application which was consented to, postponed till 5th prox.

MOORLIDHURJEE DHANSOOPJEE *vs.* MUGGONMULL RAMSOOK.

The Hon. Sir Chas. Sargent, Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in this case. His Lordship said the parties to the suit were two Marwaree firms, carrying on the business of shroffs, and the plaintiffs sued the defendants for the sum of Rs. 3,096-11-6 which was alleged to be due on an account between them. It appeared that it was the habit of these firms, in the course of their business, to lend each other money from time to time, for short periods, on which a small rate of interest, something like 6 per cent., was charged and paid. The practice was as follows. When one firm wished to borrow money, they sent a servant to the other house with a message, and a servant was sent back from the lenders with the money, besides which, to make sure the transaction was all right, during the evening of the same day, another servant of the lenders' was sent to the borrowers' to ascertain if the money was received and delivered in the books. The evidence for the plaintiff in this case was that on the 9th of January last, a servant was sent by Juggonath, the *moonim* of the defendants' firm and who carried on their business in Bombay, to the plaintiffs to ask for a loan of Rs. 3,000; that the money was sent by a servant to the plaintiffs, who returned and stated that it had been duly delivered and received; and that another servant to the plaintiffs went in the evening to Juggonath and was told by him that it was all right. In proof of these facts, the plaintiffs' *moonim* and their two servants, the servant to the defendants who was alleged to have been sent to ask for the money, and another servant to the defendants who spoke to having seen the plaintiffs' man who went to inquire about the matter talking to Juggonath in the evening, were called. Juggonath, on the contrary, denied all knowledge of the alleged loan. There were three suppositions in the case,—either that a fraud had been carried out by the defendants' *moonim*, or by the plaintiffs' *moonim*, or by the servants, that either of the two *moonims* would commit such a fraud in such a manner, with the almost certainty of being discovered because of the exposed nature of the transaction, was highly improbable; but it was not so likely that the servants would commit such a fraud, and the messengers of the two firms might possibly have acted in collusion. On any rate, he did not consider there was sufficient evidence to justify the Court in coming to the conclusion that Juggonath received the money. So long as Marwarees chose to follow this sort of extremely loose system of doing business, they must rely upon the honesty of those with whom they had dealings. He must pass judgment for the defendant, with costs.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Tuesday, 22nd Aug. (up to 6 A.M.).....	0 61	0 71	0 13
Previously registered	42 00	37 32	38 01
Total up to date ...	42 61	37 83	38 14

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES.

The following letters have been addressed to the Rev. J. Ireland Jones and the Rev. A. R. Cavalier, by the Bishop of Colombo:—

Dear Mr. Jones,—I have received a letter from the Metropolitan (written of course before your appeal could reach him) in answer to a letter of mine dated July 17, in which he expresses strong disapproval of the step which I took in withdrawing your license, and counsels me to restore it. Such counsel has, I consider, an absolute claim on my obedience. I have therefore cancelled the revocation of July 11, and beg that you will resume your duties.

You will understand that this involves no concession on my part of the claims which I have advanced, and on which I shall continue to insist by all means in my power. —Believe me, your faithful servant in Christ,

R. S. Colombo.

Rev. J. Ireland Jones.

Colombo, August 10.

Dear Mr. Cavalier,—By the desire of the Metropolitan I have restored the licenses of the clergy unconnected with the Tamil Cooly Mission, whose licenses were withdrawn at Cotta. I am anxious to restore yours also, both for the same reasons for which I gladly restore the others, and because the Bishop of Bombay, who has been kind enough to help me with his advice, thinks that I was wrong in the manner in which I originally dealt with the Tamil Cooly Mission.

In a letter to the Rev. C. Y. Fern, dated July 21st, I wrote as follows:—"But to show you that I have no wish at all to drive out your society from any part of its work, I now offer all that I could ever have offered. If my claims with regard to a veto on the appointment of catechists and authority over congregations are conceded, I will restore the Tamil work to the care of the Church Missionary Society on the following conditions:—

"First that I have an adequate guarantee that the local committee, as at present constituted, shall have no control whatever over the management of the Mission; secondly that the freedom of the chaplains to minister, open schools and hold services for the coolies shall be recognised. (If the former of these conditions cannot be granted, your Society cannot allege that I am dealing with a Mission which is *bona fide* theirs, if the latter were refused, I should have been obliged sooner or later to request you to give up the work.)"

Until the matter can be settled by arrangement with the Home Committee of your Society, I hope you, as a clergyman of the Church Missionary Society, will be willing to resume your work, and as much as possible in the spirit of these conditions—conditions which must be eventually secured, pending negociations, I leave you free.

The revocation of July 11 is cancelled, and you are at liberty to resume your duties.—Believe me, your faithful servant in Christ,

R. S. Colombo.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the *Ceylon Times*.

Rev. A. R. Cavalier.

Colombo, August 14.

—*Ceylon Times.*

LOOKS.

(*Friend of India.*)

A rather interesting question for Europeans in India is, whether or not their looks deteriorate as the consequence of residence in the East. The question, indeed, may be considered one of supreme importance to the sex, for looks are to ladies very like what talents are to men, a means to an end—success in life. Now, making the best of the Indian climate that we can, it must still be admitted that complexion suffers very sadly from it. Whether a man becomes tanned a rich brown, or grows yellow as a guinea, or white as a ghost, the effect is no wise pleasing, and the inference still less so—that these colours indicate ill health, disordered liver, or failure of physical power. The brown is the least repulsive of all the shades of complexion we come to in this land of the sun, and may be quite comformable with robust health nevertheless, it is a poor substitute, as colours go for the rosy cheeks and fresh complexion of the Anglo-man at home, so that we hardly know that it is to be admired at all unless on the weather-beaten visage of some old salt, or perhaps the stern warrior's countenance of a dashing brigadier. The dusky beauties of Asia's fair face the rich Indian tan has a most extraordinary effect; it suggests baggage waggons, breeches, blue stockings and all sorts of horrors for the wearer. However, it is some little consolation to know that Indian tan is rather the fashion at home just now, since the Prince of Wales has imported it into London high life; it is at any rate preferable to yellow, the national colour, if we may say so, of the Nabobs, our predecessors in the country. No woman can stand yellow in her cheeks and her eyeballs, and few men either. The best course for the latter is, when they first detect this jaundiced hue, to grow as much beard and whisker as they can to conceal it; as for the ladies, yellow women ought to betake themselves as speedily as possible to their native land in the south, which we hope will always be fulfilled, that they will regain their roses in their native air. Should they remain in the country, after timely warning, their complexions will most certainly degenerate into that dried orange peel tint that we so often see in the old campaigners of the Company and Queen's Empire. White, curiously enough, is not in great disfavour with the sex, for it is assumed with some effort of the imagination to be aristocratic, and besides this, it is a capital ground on which to lay those unguents which a certain class of artists assure their customers can render them beautiful for ever. That pallid, washed out hue of the female of the coast line is, however, not very attractive to those who prefer the sparkling type of feminine beauty to warm colour, and paint, however well laid on, is at a disadvantage in a climate where perspiration is more the rule of life than the exception.

There is another remarkable effect of the Indian climate on looks, that it commonly promotes extremes of corpulency or leanness. A person of moderate tendency to accumulation of adipose tissue in this country soon rivals Daniel Lambert in the fullness of his proportions, and this to a woman is almost death, for to be great in one sense, is to be out of the world in another. Skilful dressmakers, cunning in their craft, can tone down a ladies' Venus into something not quite astonishing in Paris or London, but here in India there are too many tiffins and *siestas* against Warth to enable him to do his craft any justice, and a really fat woman in the East is, we may boldly say—irreclaimable. There is almost no help for her to do, but to grow fatter, and to console herself meanwhile with the thought that she is doing in the East what the Easterns do, and is following the fashions of Sultanas. A man under similar circumstances, can console himself as a capitalist. The natives have an idea, that a big paunch indicates a full purse. And yet it is a sore trial for one who loves an active life, and active sports, to note his toes, disappearing year by year from view, with the reflection that he will not put in an appearance; it is said he was invited, but replied to the effect that the hot weather (300,000 cash cumshaw to the troops?) was too much for his constitution, so begged to be excused. At one end of the parade-ground and to the left of the Ti-t'ai's position were two towers, one representing a fortified city, the other being the residence in which the manœuvres were directed. At the further end was a structure of bamboo and cloth, painted to represent the city the troops lived in. From out of the gates of this impromptu city streamed forth about eight hundred horsemen, spear, billhook, matchlock and bannermen, besides a number of 'tiger' men. The commands were given by beat of drum and the sweet and melodious gong, accompanied by (O! Scotchmen, forgive me) a musical instrument, which when blown sounded like the rapturous strains of the enchanting bagpipes. There was some marching and countermarching, when the gong, etc., gave the signal, matchlocks to the fore. In front of these a number of men with flags were stationed, and when the gong sounded, they waved their flags and the others fired, which they did very well, and there was no straggling. The 'tiger' men were next called upon to exercise their agility. There were about fifty or sixty of these, and they were dressed to imitate tiger. Their weapons included short swords and shields, the latter painted to represent a tiger's head. No doubt it was originally intended that this arm of the service should strike terror into the minds of the uninitiated; but on this occasion, the reverse was the result. They went through a good deal of posturing and yelling, and brandishing of swords and shields, and afterwards joined shields, under cover of which the hook, bill, knife and fork men assembled, and then advanced to charge an invisible enemy, which they are supposed to have scattered to the wind. Of course they, too, did a considerable amount of screeching and flying about. Then they retired, and their places were taken by the matchlock men, who again opened fire, while under cover of the smoke the cavalry appeared, and bidding loud defiance, cut the air with their swords, (some had whips instead,) and then scampered off to the rear. Several of the manœuvres having been repeated, the camp was formed, and tents pitched in an incredibly short time. Next the order was issued to advance companies, each firing or supporting the other till the whole were close up in front of the Ti-t'ai; then they retired and advanced again, and held a tournament. Now came the tug of not exactly war, but agility, and various combats were engaged in between sword and spear, knife and fork, chopper and club, spear and spear, the victor in each case being hailed by his next opponent. After many such imaginary deadly passage of arms they all retired within the walls of the city of cloth.

The next part of the programme consisted of the performances of about 250 men who went through the various evolutions to English words of command. These men were not the 'green heads,' (I mean their paroan) I mean the Anglo-Chinese contingent, but city troops commanded and officered by Chinese alone. They did their teachers credit, for all that was required of them was done with remarkable precision. True, the words of command were not always very distinct; for instance, 'Chee-arge,' 'Lead-y' 'Fegra-ny' 'Load-y' I noticed, however, that some of the rifles were innocent of ramrods, and I was wondering how the charge was to be rammed home, when the order to load was given. I then saw how it was done. The cartridge was placed loosely inside the muzzle, and then the gun was tapped on the ground, which caused the gunpowder to settle down!

Now came the siege of the tower which represented the fortified city. A number of soldiers with guns and a big ladder were drawn up in front of it, and while some fired their guns, the rest scaled the wall. The scaling party were furnished with some kind of combustible stuff which emitted a great deal of smoke, it being supposed that by this *ruse* the defenders would not be able to see them while climbing. Of course the defenders were defeated, and what purported to be their heads and tails were seen flying gracefully through the air. A shower of rain coming on at the time, the vanquished and victors suddenly retired, and the retreat was brought up by the light

of founders kin) can be found, a child cannot be adopted, because injury to the State is apparent from a child's reigning.' This may or may not have been correct; but the two different views contrast very curiously two widely distant stages in the formation of a rule of hereditary succession. In the primitive stage the birthright is primarily subordinate to practical expediency, and infancy is a disqualification; in the latest and purely legal phase the rule disregards practical expediency altogether, and the adoption of a child is assumed to be necessary above all things, by reason (apparently) of its accordance with some assumed law of nature. In the present day the feudal notion of a Rajput State escheating in default of lineal descendants has almost vanished below the political horizon; but the foregoing example proves how important is accurate knowledge of the multiform societies with which an Indian government has to deal, and how unsafe it is to follow imperfect European analogies. In the Kerowlie papers the words escheat, fief, suzerainty, and feudal superior, constantly recur. The analogy of feudalism so completely filled the mind of even our best writers upon Rajputana that it is no wonder if in this case Lord Dalhousie to some extent adopted it, though perhaps only as a convenient formula to aid his real convictions as to the right policy with native States. He was much too great a statesman to be the servant of a formula; he may have intended to make the formula serve him.

But it was the interior constitution of a complete Rajput State that most forcibly suggested the analogy of feudalism. The whole territory is understood (for there are exceptions to every rule in Asia) to be divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots. The chief himself possesses the largest portion, though not always a larger portion than the aggregate holdings of other families; and apportions large grants to his nearest agnatic kinsfolk, providing of course for his wives and his predecessor's widows and sometimes for their relatives. A few estates are owned by families of a clan different from the ruling clan, these being sometimes relics of a clan whose anterior dominion upon that part of the soil has been superseded, and sometimes the descendants of allied clans who came over to join the chief's standard in some old war, and obtained grants of land for their services. The proportion of territory under the direct administration of the chief of the State varies widely in different States; where the clan organization is strongest and most coherent the chief's dominion is smallest; and largest where the chief is, or has lately been, a strong energetic, and therefore acquisitive ruler. Large tracts of land are possessed by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock, and by the kindred families which are as boughs to the great branches. Sometimes these branches have ramified into a numerous sept; sometimes they are represented only by a family—they take greater or lesser rank and power according to birth, possessions, and number. The family chief also apportions out his land among his nearest brethren; in fact he is the State Chief in miniature, and is group is a sub-group; but it must be distinctly understood that the petty landholders are not vassals of the larger ones, and that there is no such thing as subinfeudation. Where the Rajput State-Chief cultivates he pays little or no rent; his 'freehold' has its original signification of the holding of a free man, though he may hold his fields on condition of service, of protecting the roads, and the like. The relations of these minor chiefs to the Chief of the State vary in different States; in some of the eastern States they are now little more than grantees of land or of rents assigned to them who pay some sort of fine to their suzerain, have a right to maintenance as the chief's kinsmen but have no political power. In the best preserved States of the west, as in Oodeypoor or Jodhpoor, they exercise almost complete jurisdiction within their own domain, though not over all the domains of their family; and their obedience to the State Chief depends mainly upon his power to meddle with them. They pay him certain dues, regulated according to immemorial custom; they are bound to render military service against the foreigner or against rebels; and their lands are usually rated at so many horsemen to be furnished for the ordinary public service. At every succession to their States the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief, and to pay into the State treasury a fine of some value—these acts being essential to his undisputed possession of his inheritance;—he also pays some other customary dues of a feudal nature. In the States of the west, belonging to the Rathore and Sesodia clans, the domains of all the subordinate chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent-roll; and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed horsemen and footmen must be provided for the State's service. The attempt has often been made by the rulers to commute this militia service for cash payments, but the great landholders have always resisted any such attempts with united obstinacy. They know well enough that to fill their Chief's treasury with hard cash instead of providing him with a rabble of their own retainers would be to transfer all real strength from their side to his. Their jealousy of his power never sleeps. Disobedience to a lawful summons or refusal to do homage involves sequestration of the land—if the chief can enforce it; but if he has not got right on his side in a quarrel over the homage to be done or the fine to be paid, he will usually not find it easy to enforce his claim. The recusant holds out as long as he can in the ancestral fort, or even takes to the holds with his band of kinsmen until the guerilla warfare ends with a compromise and a reconciliation. At the worst the estate is only made over to another near kinsman of the outlaw; for it is very rarely indeed that an estate is ever confiscated outright and annexed to the fisc by the suzerain. The whole federation of kindred families would combine against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative.

This is not the place for a complete and detailed description of the interior organisation of a Rajput State, or of the land tenures. We have said quite sufficient to explain why the organisation of Rajput society has been almost always said to be feudal; and indeed the resemblance to feudal society is at the first sight strikingenough. Even Colonel Tod, whose intimate knowledge of Rajputana has been never equalled, and whose work upon Rajputana is perhaps the best and most exhaustive special study of Indian history and manners that has ever been produced, has been so far misled by the likeness as to miss the radical distinction between the two forms of society, tribal and feudal. Although he clearly understands the connexion of those whom he calls 'vassals' with their suzerain to be affinity of blood, still he insists that the working system of Rajputana is feudal. He devotes several chapters to proving the extraordinary identity of the feudal incidents of the European system with that which he found at the beginning of this century in Rajputana; and it is he who is chiefly responsible for the introduction into writings about Rajputana of all those mediæval terms (escuage, reliefs, knights' fees, subinfeudation, &c.), which were seized upon as convenient phrases by others who had not Tod's intimate qualifying acquaintance with the facts. Now in these days the difficulty of eradicating an accepted but inaccurate theory is enormous, because the habit of general reading disseminates it so widely, and because even men who could collect and examine their own facts find it so much easier to go to the standard books of reference; in short, indolence in observation, indolence in reading, and too implicit reliance on authorities produce an atrophy of the observing faculty. Colonel Tod, however, gathered all his materials at first hand; and perhaps we should not blame him for failing to see that feudalism was not the basis of Rajput society, but an incomplete and modern superstructure, and that Rajputana, as he surveyed it, was a group of tribal suzerainties rapidly passing into the feudal stage, which we now know to have been largely built up in Europe over the tribal foundations. There are some most valuable passages in his book which indicate that much of the peculiar feudation of Rajputana took its rise out of the political confusion of the eighteenth century. Nevertheless the lands held by the head of a branch family in a clan he persists in calling fiefs held of the chief as of a feudal sovereign; and he quotes Hallam to show how the feudal structure was based immediately upon the necessity of mutual preservation—a compact between lord and vassal for exchange of service and protection. This identical compact he discovers in Rajputana; and yet the invaluable document* which he has cited might have showed him that the cement of the system was something much stronger than feudal ties. The subordinate branches of the Jodhpoor State had been driven from their lands by the oppression of their Maharaja, the head of their clan and the ruler of their State. They write thus (1821 A. D.), to Colonel Tod: 'The Maharaja and ourselves are of one stock, all Rathores. His forefathers have reigned for generations, our forefathers were their ministers and advisers, and whatever was performed was by the collective wisdom of the council of our chiefs. Whenever Marwar (the Jodhpoor country) was conquered, there our fathers were to be found, and with their lives preserved the land. . . . *When our services are acceptable, then he is our lord; when not, we are again his brothers and kindred claimants and laying claim to the land.*' Such protests (and many other instances could be given) take their stand on right far beyond the feudal conception; and indeed it is universally assumed in every clan of Rajputana that the chief and ruler of the State is only *primus inter pares*.

It is of course easy, for those who write after reading the 'History of Early Institutions,' to show cause for maintaining that a society of this nature is by origin primitive and prefeudalic. Sir Henry Maine's remarkable power of insight into the real meaning and connexions of archaic customs so alien to modern ideas as to be ordinarily incomprehensible, and his luminous generalizations upon the materials found scattered over these obscure fields of research, have greatly influenced local inquiries in India. He surveys and marks out the whole line of penetration into difficult and entangled subjects, and workers in the field are constantly verifying the extraordinary precision of their chief engineer's rapid alignments. In the actual condition, for example, of the Rajput clan-society, with its tribal chief at the head of a cluster of families and subfamilies, each having a separate representative, we find a living illustration of that set of ideas to which Sir H. Maine points as the true origin of some European aristocracies—the conception of an aristocracy deriving from blood alone, the families being noble according to the degree of nearness of their consanguinity with the pure stock of their chief, and nobility depending entirely upon a man's position in his own clan, while outside of all the clans there is no nobility at all. There are in most States a few noble families belonging to a clan different from that of the territorial Chief; but we can usually trace them back to the group upon which the clan now ruling imposed its supremacy by conquest, and with these the test of nobility is intermarriage with the ruling tribe. If they intermarry, they also are of good Rajput blood, though the clan is alien. Land tenure is not the foundation of this nobility, but their pure blood is the origin of their land tenure; from the vast estates of a sub-chief who lives in independence almost complete at the head of a branch family which has multiplied into a sept, down the single free-holding Rajput who is bound to follow his kinsmen to the field.

We have thus the starting point for a wide survey of the filiation of historic institutions. Let us imagine Bernier, who travelled from Paris to Delhi towards the end of the seventeenth century, surveying the whole line of connexion between the Rajput noblesse and the noblesse of Versailles as he saw them both. In India, at one end of his range of survey, is a primitive stratification society with its tribal chief at the head of powerful kinsfolk, and nobility beginning and ending with the kinship; with its tenure of land (excepting religious tenures) corresponding to distinctions of birth, its hereditary officials forming a separate caste, and the mass of its commercial and cultivating population ranked in a class altogether apart from the 'upper ten thousand,' as the Rajputs might be literally called in more than one State. At the other end is Louis XIV. of France, absolute as an Asiatic despot throughout his dominions, having reduced to political nonentity a nobility which was mainly the lineal and political offspring of a tribal organisation powerfully distorted by feudalism. At Ajmere as at Versailles the noblesse of blood are alike predominant and rigidly exclusive; but in Rajputana the noblesse are the clan, and the clan is the State, which is as yet only slightly feudalised. In France the King is the State, while nobility has passed clean through and beyond the feudal phase, and has not only lost its political independence or influence, but for the most part even its hold on the land, yet it still hangs together as a separate caste by the ancient tie of blood. The current of a thousand years has hollowed out the primitive organism into a thin shell, which breaks at the first serious social pressure.

Side by side with these two extreme forms of true aristocratic institutions we have in the history of India, as Europe, specimens of societies in which the primitive forms have been utterly crushed out and obliterated. 'The only man noble in my dominions,' said the Emperor Paul of Russia in reply to a question as to the status of Russian nobility, 'is the man to whom I speak for the time I am speaking to him;' and Sir H. Maine observes* how such a pretension would have been resented in Bourbon France by the Duc de St. Simon (we may add) for example. The Russian answer is just what might have come out of the mouth of a Moghul emperor of India in the seventeenth century; while the resentment of a Rajput chief at the bare notion of such a status would have been twice as great as a French noble's. Within both the Russian and the Moghul empires proper, the only dignitaries were official, and by Court favour. Yet, as we said at the beginning of this article, there is no more favourite commonplace about our English rule in India than that it has levelled the native aristocracy; though it is impossible to do much levelling upon a dead flat, such as had been prepared for us by the steam-roller of Musulman deporism and its satrapies. The only ancient aristocracy which the Musulman emperors spared in North India survives still among the clans which they could not subdue or break up; and the only aristocracy which they created consisted of a few lucky individuals who managed to hold and transmit for a few generations the grants of land obtained as rewards for service, often as bigots, lackeys, or panders. It is worth noting that the emperors were never able to reduce the Rajput chiefs even to the status of beneficiaries, or to pass them into the feudal stage proper, for the plain reason that if the chiefs were willing their kinsmen were not; and the ruling chief had never sufficient power to have their own way in a matter of this sort.

(To be continued.)

*Early Institutions, pp. 127 and 128.

CHANCE COMPANIONSHIPS.

(Saturday Review.)

It seems to be a curious anomaly that a nation which is justly proud of its reputation for travelling capacity is perhaps the most deficient in one of the essentials of the art of travelling—namely, a disposition to be affable and companionable towards strangers. Lack of ease in this branch of the art of agreeable locomotion is too much of a proverbial characteristic of English people to require illustration. A very superficial acquaintance with the Continent, even a week or two in France or in Germany, may suffice to teach one the marked difference which exists between Englishmen and members of other cultivated nations with respect to this matter. In the railway carriage the Englishman takes refuge behind his Murray in the most quiet corner of the *coupe*, while the German or Frenchman makes himself agreeable to his opposite neighbour. A German lady once remarked to us that her first impression of Englishmen was very unfavourable, and, being asked how it had been acquired, she said that when fresh from school she had travelled for a whole day through central Germany with a young Englishman as her sole companion, and though she was naturally a little eager to try her linguistic powers with a real native, and gave her fellow traveller every variety of gentle hint that his conversation would not be disagreeable, he only made one obvious remark during the whole of the journey. We do not enter into the nice question how far a certain amount of affability may become a positive duty under circumstances like these; we simply refer to it as a thoroughly typical instance of so-called "well-bred" manners among Englishmen. One may see the same disposition to be distant and reticent before strange companions in almost every hotel frequented by Englishmen. We have ourselves observed some of the most striking illustrations of this English trait in small Swiss hotels, where half-a-dozen pedestrian tourists are every evening thrown into chance proximity.

It is not difficult, we think, to see how it is that foreigners find this habitual attitude of the English traveller to be so amusing. They naturally start from the supposition that the tourist is one who, in some dimly conscious way at least, is seeking to enjoy himself. Why then, they ask, do English people carry about with them such scowling, threatening countenances, and look so indescribably annoyed at any attempt of a rash stranger to approach them? To our Continental neighbours no enjoyment is conceivable which is not sympathetic, and does not vent itself in social hilarity. To travel for pleasure in a mood of sullen suspicion towards all that part of mankind which chance throws across one's pathway is, in their eyes, an inscrutable puzzle, and a most ludicrous contradiction. And indeed it must be confessed that from other points of view too our national habit is not a little comical. For what is the latent assumption beneath this habit of complete self-isolation? Obviously, that the subject of it thinks himself self-sufficient and not in the slightest need of any of the diversions which the fugitive intercourse of travel brings with it. It is scarcely necessary to add that this flattering supposition is never consistently maintained. The very persons who show themselves most inclined to resent the approaches of strangers are, as a rule, perhaps most inquisitive about their companions. Thus they betray the force of the gregarious instinct at the very moment when they affect to be free from it. We have never yet seen any one, however dignified a personage he might happen to be, keep up a perfect appearance of indifference to those about him during a long railway journey, or even during the successive stages of a *table d'hote*, though we have often seen both men and women making a very hard attempt to do so. It is this manifest impossibility of the mental attitude which the manners spoken of are supposed to express which renders these manners so intensely ludicrous to discerning eyes.

Still the travelling Englishman who always looks as defiant and annihilative as possible does no doubt effect something by his repellent airs, and it is worth while perhaps asking what is the exact result of this mode of behaviour towards strangers. That the average Englishman sets no value on the pleasures to be derived from the fleeting acquaintances of travel does not prove that these pleasures are non-existent, or even inconsiderable, in kind and amount. What their full value is can only be known from the experience of those who have made trial of them. We will not speak of material advantages of innumerable kinds which obviously flow from the cultivation of a courteous and friendly bearing towards strangers during one's wanderings. We are ready to confess that this eminently un-English habit was first forced upon us by the need of gaining a great deal of information respecting the rather secluded part of a foreign country through which we were then travelling. It is perfectly true that a too easy belief in all the recommendations of fellow-travellers lands one in hopeless confusion; but a judicious use of the most trustworthy information obtainable is frequently of incalculable value, and is always, if however well posted up one may be beforehand, a considerable auxiliary to comfortable journeying. But apart from these substantial gains, a companionable disposition brings one many an unexpected pleasure. If one is travelling aboard, one has frequent opportunities of enjoying a few hours' delightful intercourse with highly cultivated minds, and nothing can well be more elevating and widening to the mental view than to exchange ideas with men of national sentiments and modes of thought different from our own. Some of the pleasantest hours we can recall were thus spent with foreigners amid the less frequented haunts of tourists. Some spots, beautiful in themselves, must always appear in our memory especially delightful from their associations with pleasant, congenial fellow-travellers. And it is by no means necessary to go out of England in order to light on such agreeable companions. The most fastidious mind may find quiet and beautiful scenes, unvisited by the noisy crowd, where he may feel tolerably sure that the random companion of the hour is like himself a genuine worshipper of nature. Here, too, men wearied with the floods of miscellaneous London society may find forms of companionship which will refresh instead of jading them. Nothing is more vulgar or stupid than to suppose that London absorbs all, or even the greater part, of English culture. It is probable that some of the most delightful companions whom a highly cultivated man would wish to select are to be found outside the metropolis, among people who lead a comparatively quiet but deeply reflective life, and whose minds are stored with best thoughts of books and the most ample knowledge of nature. An hour or two passed in talk with such a person amidst harmonious natural surroundings will not be deemed a slight enjoyment even by one who has had his fill of the hasty and superficial intercourse of London clubs and drawing-rooms.

The pleasure which springs from cultivation of affability of manners when moving from place to place is so obvious that one is at first at a loss to under-stand why English people are, as a rule, so disposed to overlook it. We do not speak of persons afflicted with an invincible shyness, or of the unhappy few whose principal object in travelling is to indulge a morbid love of perfect solitude. We refer to the far larger number of those who betray in innumerable ways their lively interest in other people and their affairs, and who not the less regard it as a point of the severest decorum never to hold converse with any member of the uninitroduced mass of mankind. The only consideration which presents itself as a decently plausible reason for this behaviour is that refined persons are when travelling so beset by coarse uneducated people that they are driven in self-defence to maintain an habitual strangeness of manner. But a moment's reflection will show that this is no valid reason at all. The people who so punctiliously keep their distance would not feel flattered to be told that they are unable to distinguish a gentleman of breeding and culture from a vulgar and snobbish simulation of the same. Quite apart from all that one can learn from an attentive observation of physiognomy of expression, and of general behaviour, the incidents of an autumn tour offer abundant opportunities of discovering a person's tastes and character. It may be safely affirmed that a readiness to associate with congenial and sympathetic strangers is perfectly compatible with the most prudent self-defence against the disagreeable approaches of the merely curious or the vulgarly familiar.

The very fact that so transparently fallacious an argument should be offered in justification of our national peculiarity appears to show that this habit is a deeply rooted instinct, which sets quite independently of reflection. How it is that English people manifest their hostile attitude towards strangers in so intense and persistent a form is a question which seems to lead up to a curious and difficult problem in the psychology of race, and which therefore cannot be discussed here. One factor, however, in the production of this style of manners seems to be tolerably clear to view. We refer to the influence of social forms as they present themselves in London and in a less conspicuous manner in the larger provincial towns. It is noticeable, we think, that the Englishmen who are most distant towards strangers are commonly Londoners, and the reason of this is not very obscure. It is the characteristic of contemporary London social life that men and women are continually forced into the closest contact with masses of strangers. The drawing-room and the club-room alike illustrate this peculiarity of London society. Chance juxtapositions of the most miscellaneous elements are of the very essence of modern polite society. One of the consequences of this state of things is an altered behaviour towards strangers. In the quieter regions of civilized society a man is able to look on strangers with an untroubled and serene mind. They are simply objects which a particular locality has thrown across his field of vision, and which pass by without any appearance of menace. In London society, on the other hand, strangers present themselves to a sensitive man as so many noisy claimants for his attention and disturbers of his mental comfort. Again, most people with any legitimate claim to social rank are punctilious as to having contact with persons of doubtful social status, and in the rude jostlings of London assemblages people naturally acquire a habit of warding off strangers as involving risks of an injury to caste. Once more, London society is a great struggle for improved social existence, and men instinctively learn to regard all whom they meet outside the circle of their friends as rivals in the contest. Other influences no doubt co-operate with these, as, for example, the absorbing activity of London life, which, added to the natural unimaginativeness of the English mind, makes us particularly indifferent to the attractions of new companions; but the considerations just enumerated probably account for the chief part of the phenomenon. Out of these sources there grows a new type of sentiment which becomes inseparably associated with the very appearance of a stranger. Instead of the kindly respect with which strangers were habitually regarded in such simple forms of society as the Homeric, there is developed in our modern English civilization a sentiment of singular complexity, including among other elements numerous incipient impulses of suspicion, jealousy, contempt, and active resistance.

Whether this feeling is to become a permanent element in the higher social developments we do not pretend to discuss here. Supposing it to be so, it might be worth while considering the phenomenon as a striking illustration of the drawbacks which attend all social advance. It is something, no doubt, to be saved from that fear of bodily violence which the rude mind of the savage experiences at sight of a stranger; but the deliverance from this fear is not so great a good after all if it is merely to be exchanged for a new and more complicated form of trepidation such as we find that an average Englishman or Englishwoman experiences when suddenly brought into close contact with a new personage. One can heartily pity the people who in search of autumn amusement are compelled to undergo this form of mental distress at every resort of English tourists. A man may felicitate himself, too, if he has escaped this gnawing solitude, and can meet and converse with agreeable persons with something like mental composure, undisturbed either by the thought of contamination through contact with another and slightly removed social rank, or by the reflection that the chance acquaintance of the hour may become disagreeably intrusive amid the severer social conditions of a locally fixed existence.

MR. TAYLER'S INDIAN SKETCHES.

(Times.)

It is pleasant to see such proofs as these Sketches afford that official misfortune, which most persons who know the facts believe to have been unmerited, have in no way blighted the cheerfulness of spirit of the ex-Commissioner of Patna. The most grim of Wahabees could not but smile at the humour of the illustrations which Mr. Tayler's ready pencil has produced of men, manners, and things in Hindostan during the visit of the Prince of Wales. Just now exhibitions of Indian drawings abound in London. First in importance and, all things considered, in merit must be placed the Sketches of the veteran artist, Mr. W. Simpson. For more than a quarter of a century he has been wandering literally all over the world, with sketch-book in hand, to enrich the pages of contemporary literature with truthful representations of the great events of current history and to make us all familiar with the actors in them and with their surroundings in war and peace. Next to Mr. Simpson's come the more elaborate drawings of Mr. Landseer, who has turned the residence in India to excellent account in an artistic point of view. Then we have the spirited vigorous sketches of Mr. S. P. Hall at the South Kensington Museum, on the walls of the rooms containing the collection of the Prince of Wales's presents. These are exhibitions of the works of professional artists. Mr. Tayler is an amateur. If after visits to Mr. Simpson's Gallery in Piccadilly, Mr. Landseer's, in Bond-street, and Mr. Hall's at South Kensington, a severe critic were to inspect Mr. Tayler's collection at Messrs. Dickinson's in Bond-street, he might make exception to some want of finish; but if he were to take Mr. Tayler first in order and then go on to the other exhibitions, he would admit that the amateur had an appreciation of art and a sense of the grotesque which render his work very refreshing, and give a strong impression of the reality of his subjects. We make no odious comparison, and Mr. Tayler is too good an artist to challenge comparison at all, and will be content with the praise which must be his due for having produced some amusing and characteristic scenes of Indian life. The Sketches were taken during the Prince's tour, and are 69 in number. They are of all sorts, from drawings of a single figure to family groups and *genre* pieces in water colour. "The Prince is coming" represents an incident, of which there was probably more than one—a Tattoo (or pony, commonly called Tat), refusing obstinately to get out of the way of the great cavalcade which is sweeping up out of the distance. "Young Bengal Welcoming the Prince" is the name given to a sketch of an abdominous child, with a big head and very scanty clothing, who has aroused himself to greet the Shahzadah. "The only serious obstacle which the Prince met with during his tour" is another infantile foreigner who is charged fiercely by a mounted Bombay policeman in his zeal to clear the way for the Royal equipages, which are seen coming up at full speed. We do not think Sir F. Goldsmid's force quite deserves the satire which (in the catalogue) adds that this gallantry of the sowar was "unexpected." The episode was common enough, for small boys—we take it for granted this obstructive is a boy—are apt to get in the way in and out of India. Sketch No. 4, "Curiosities are brought home by the Prince," depicts a group of those extraordinary beings who belong to the fervid East, and who cast into the shade all the doings of our extatics and self-tormentors for the faith's sake—a fakir standing for ever with a hook in his chest—a hook more terrible than the vulture's beak in the side of Prometheus—and very zeal to boot—a Sooneesee, or holy beggar, with an arm withered from want of use—another fakir lying prostrate, with one leg transfixed; and a cow with six legs, as if to make up for the sinful privation of limbs on the part of the less intelligent bipeds. There are many sketches of scenery and living objects full of character, among which we may enumerate "Life on board a Peninsular and Oriental Steamer" (15), "Seedees dancing on deck," "Somalees Diving" (23), "English children and sowars" (55 and 12), "Native nurses" (29), "The Rajah" (49), and some interesting portraits. There was immense (artificial) excitement created because the Prince of Wales visited the house of a Hindoo gentleman at Calcutta and was introduced to the ladies of his family; but Mr. W. Tayler seems not only to have been presented to the family of Atmaram Pandurang, a Hindoo doctor at Bombay, but to have received permission to take the likenesses of the ladies, and No. 34 represents them in pure Hindoo costume, and we are told, moreover, that they are highly educated and mix freely in the best English society. It is an agreeable surprise to read the latter statement, and we only hope the best English society behaves itself on the occasion and does not indulge in the bad manners and vulgarity of second-rate English society, which has a mighty contempt for "a touch of the tar brush," as the elegant phrase goes, and especially looks down on highly-educated natives. To the portrait of Rajah Ram, the Sattara Chief (56), Mr. Tayler appends a note which shows that he belongs to the old, but we trust not obsolete school of Indian Officials. He says,—"This unfortunate young man is the adopted son of the late Maharaja of Sattara and the representative of the great Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. The little boy on his knee is his youngest son, and holds the ancestral sword in his tiny hand." Sivajee may have had many swords, but the public are shown among the Prince of Wales' presents the ancestral sword of the astute and ruthless warrior, which was a gift from Scindia. It would seem as if Mr. Taylor does not think the Raja of Sattara was a well-used man. That opinion is very prevalent in India, but there are people who think the young man here represented very fortunate because he has anything left at all, and who are inclined to think the Government were unduly magnanimous in their conduct. The Sawunt Waree Chief of Amrah (59), close to the house of Mr. R. V. Boyle, whose defence of the little compound in company with Mr. H. Wake, till their relief by Vincent Eyre, forms such an interesting story as told by Sir J. Kaye, may suggest reflections *apropos* of the Sattara case to those who read the account of the way in which the old rebel Chief Koer Sing who besieged Arrah has been dealt with. One sketch (53) entitled "Specials" might well be dispensed with. It represents two men in attitudes more easy than elegant, one with a pipe and the other with a cigar, smoking in a room as if to render themselves as objectionable as possible to an unfortunate lady who apparently is forced to endure the ordeal of tobacco without redress, and Mr. Tayler vouchsafes no explanation.

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THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and no secret by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secrecy of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. In fact nearly one's own practice. These are exhibitions of the works of professional artists. Mr. Tayler is an amateur. If after visits to Mr. Simpson's Gallery in Piccadilly, Mr. Landseer's, in Bond-street, and Mr. Hall's at South Kensington, a severe critic were to inspect Mr. Tayler's collection at Messrs. Dickinson's in Bond-street, he might make exception to some want of finish; but if he were to take Mr. Tayler first in order and then go on to the other exhibitions, he would admit that the amateur had an appreciation of art and a sense of the grotesque which render his work very refreshing, and give a strong impression of the reality of his subjects. We make no odious comparison, and Mr. Tayler is too good an artist to challenge comparison at all, and will be content with the praise which must be his due for having produced some amusing and characteristic scenes of Indian life. The Sketches were taken during the Prince's tour, and are 69 in number. They are of all sorts, from drawings of a single figure to family groups and *genre* pieces in water colour. "The Prince is coming" represents an incident, of which there was probably more than one—a Tattoo (or pony, commonly called Tat), refusing obstinately to get out of the way of the great cavalcade which is sweeping up out of the distance. "Young Bengal Welcoming the Prince" is the name given to a sketch of an abdominous child, with a big head and very scanty clothing, who has aroused himself to greet the Shahzadah. "The only serious obstacle which the Prince met with during his tour" is another infantile foreigner who is charged fiercely by a mounted Bombay policeman in his zeal to clear the way for the Royal equipages, which are seen coming up at full speed. We do not think Sir F. Goldsmid's force quite deserves the satire which (in the catalogue) adds that this gallantry of the sowar was "unexpected." The episode was common enough, for small boys—we take it for granted this obstructive is a boy—are apt to get in the way in and out of India. Sketch No. 4, "Curiosities are brought home by the Prince," depicts a group of those extraordinary beings who belong to the fervid East, and who cast into the shade all the doings of our extatics and self-tormentors for the faith's sake—a fakir standing for ever with a hook in his chest—a hook more terrible than the vulture's beak in the side of Prometheus—and very zeal to boot—a Sooneesee, or holy beggar, with an arm withered from want of use—another fakir lying prostrate, with one leg transfixed; and a cow with six legs, as if to make up for the sinful privation of limbs on the part of the less intelligent bipeds. There are many sketches of scenery and living objects full of character, among which we may enumerate "Life on board a Peninsular and Oriental Steamer" (15), "Seedees dancing on deck," "Somalees Diving" (23), "English children and sowars" (55 and 12), "Native nurses" (29), "The Rajah" (49), and some interesting portraits. There was immense (artificial) excitement created because the Prince of Wales visited the house of a Hindoo gentleman at Calcutta and was introduced to the ladies of his family; but Mr. W. Tayler seems not only to have been presented to the family of Atmaram Pandurang, a Hindoo doctor at Bombay, but to have received permission to take the likenesses of the ladies, and No. 34 represents them in pure Hindoo costume, and we are told, moreover, that they are highly educated and mix freely in the best English society. It is an agreeable surprise to read the latter statement, and we only hope the best English society behaves itself on the occasion and does not indulge in the bad manners and vulgarity of second-rate English society, which has a mighty contempt for "a touch of the tar brush," as the elegant phrase goes, and especially looks down on highly-educated natives. To the portrait of Rajah Ram, the Sattara Chief (56), Mr. Tayler appends a note which shows that he belongs to the old, but we trust not obsolete school of Indian Officials. He says,—"This unfortunate young man is the adopted son of the late Maharaja of Sattara and the representative of the great Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. The little boy on his knee is his youngest son, and holds the ancestral sword in his tiny hand." Sivajee may have had many swords, but the public are shown among the Prince of Wales' presents the ancestral sword of the astute and ruthless warrior, which was a gift from Scindia. It would seem as if Mr. Taylor does not think the Raja of Sattara was a well-used man. That opinion is very prevalent in India, but there are people who think the young man here represented very fortunate because he has anything left at all, and who are inclined to think the Government were unduly magnanimous in their conduct. The Sawunt Waree Chief of Amrah (59), close to the house of Mr. R. V. Boyle, whose defence of the little compound in company with Mr. H. Wake, till their relief by Vincent Eyre, forms such an interesting story as told by Sir J. Kaye, may suggest reflections *apropos* of the Sattara case to those who read the account of the way in which the old rebel Chief Koer Sing who besieged Arrah has been dealt with. One sketch (53) entitled "Specials" might well be dispensed with. It represents two men in attitudes more easy than elegant, one with a pipe and the other with a cigar, smoking in a room as if to render themselves as objectionable as possible to an unfortunate lady who apparently is forced to endure the ordeal of tobacco without redress, and Mr. Tayler vouchsafes no explanation.

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